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DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ADVERTISER for one TOWNE DOLLAR in advance.

DOLLAR per Senure O emission lines or less) for each interfere. Advertisements without less methods see to the na ... rof times to be incerted, will be published unique forbil and elegant necessitivity

Announcing Candidates for any Office of honor or will doubtless be able to de-

profit, TWENTY D. M.L. Mrs. to be paid before the an- pecients for accomplishing that end. or nectaent is published. configury notices Tringues of Respect, or any commu-

nication personal in its nature, will be rated as adveris month and charged accordingly.

## Gen. Gilmore's Order.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPART'T OF THE SOUTH, ) Hitten Hean, S. C., way 15, 1865. General Orders' 1

No. 63. I. The proclemation of A. G. Magrath, styling hims. I Governor of South Carolina, dated Headquarters, Cohenbia, S. C., May and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the Sure should be turned over and accounted for by the agents of the State proclamation at A. K. As issue, styling home June, 18 5, for theyernor of the State of desolate home. null and void, it having become known to me from trustwarkey information, that the afteressid A. G. Magrada, J. E. Brown, and A. K. having committed surd y and divers acis of enemies and giving them aid and constort.

The persons and people to whom the proclamations herein nove referred to have been missions, or commands, (manating from par sons claiming the right to exercise the time tions and authority of Governor in either of the States of South Caroliva, Georgia or Florida, unless the same shall have been promulgated by the advice or consent of the I nited States authorities.

II. The policy and wishes of the general

government towards the people of these States, and the method which should be pursued by them in featuring or assuming the exercise of their political rights, will doubt less be made known at an early day.

free citizens of the United States; that it is has been poured out like water. the fixed intention of a wise and beneficent government to protect them in the enjoyment of their freedom and the fruits of their in-dustry, and that it is the mannest and binding duty of all citizens, whiles as well as blacks, to make such arrangements and agreements among themselves for compensated labor, as shall be mutually advantageous to all parties. Neither idleness nor vagrancy will be telerated, and the government will not extend pecuniary aid to any persons, whether white or black, who are unwilling to belp

III. District and Provost Commander throughout this department will at once cause this order to be circulated far and wide, by special couriers or otherwise, and will take such steps to secure its enforcement as may by them be deemed necessary.

Q. A. GILMORE,

. Major General Commanding.

Important Notice to Cotton Holders.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PURCHASING AGENT, )

Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1364. The attention of cotton owners is called to of date May 9th, 1865, and approved by the President of the same date.

"I. Agenta shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treesury, products of the States declared to be in insurrection at such places as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as markets or places of purchase.

III. The operations of Purchasing Agents

shall be confined to the single article of cotten; and they shall give public notice at the place to which they shall be assigned, that they will purchase, in accordance with these regulations, all cotton not captured or abaudoned, which may be brought to them.

IV. To meet the requirements of the 8th section of the Act of July 2, 1864, the Agents shall secure all cotton so brought, and forthwith return to the seller three fourths thereof, which portion shall be an average grade of the whole according to the certificate of a sworn sampler or expense.

V. All cotton purchased and resold by purchasing Agents shall be exempt from all fine and all internal taxes. And the Agent selling shall mark the same "Free" and furnish to are to be referred to, while those officers who describing the character and quantity sold, and commining a certificate that it is exemptfrom taxes and fees as above.

IX. All agents are prohibited from purchasing any product of an insurrectionary State, which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the la ciul owner thereof. . .

N. "These regulations, which are intended to revoke and annul all others on the subject is retofore made, will take effect and be in force on and after May 10th. 1865.

The undersigned has been appointed par chasing agent at Sagannah, and bereby gives notice but he is prepared to purchase, in accordance with the regulations, of which the above paragraphs are extracts, all cotton not Court. captured or abandoned, which may be brought | must take from the gray cloth all military but-

The war is virtually closed, and to the end that the people may, to as full an extent as possible, commence to reap the benefits of a state of peace, it is desirable that the old and regular channels of trade be established, new ones opened, and the occupations of the peo-It is expected that the purchase, by the Treasury Department, in good faith of the cotten in the construction in the hands of frowners. returning therefor a fair and honest equivalent, will largely tend to bring about a state of things so much to be desired by all.

Restrictions upon trade are now virtually abolished, and citize tamay, with a few unimportant exceptions, now purchase and take erament in the State of Mis i sippi. feel satisfied that the disposition to do all that Colonel Rhett of South Carolina, for a long Morth is praying for. The people of the South A Federal soldier was shot and killed in Massaure thing. But the colored man did not may be done to hring about once more a northine in command at Fort Sampter, recently took or States, though animated by no such hate, are con on Thursday night while attempting to enter get the elective franchise because I said it gnal and healthy condition of trade will not the oath of allogiance at Fort Delaware.

he wanting. Cotton owners may rest assured that it is now perfectly sale (so far at least as any interference on the part of the Government) firshim to bring in and dispose of their cotton. The full starated on will be guaran teed, upon its arrival, and such other protection and safe conduct as the A ant may be able to obtain for cotton in transitu will be freely afforded.

It is hoped that before long, enterprise will open up b tier and safer to ses of communipartment of the South, comprising South Carolina, gior with, and transportation to Savannal than now exists. In the contine, and until that takes place, owners points, desirous of markett it at Savannah vice temporary ex-

T. P. Roes. U.S. Purchasing Agent. Approved: C. GROVER, Beevet Major General Commanding.

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES'T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

Lamentation in Rama. Our ushappy laid is one broad Rama. In 21 1865, qualitating that the squestonce stores every quarter, mothers are "wheping for their children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not." Tidings have just resented our appointed for that surpose, and directing that flown that HEXRY R. Spany-have buy-almost subsistence and other dores shall be used schild-is dead. This is the third son a widowed for the reliefant the people of the State; and mother has given to the South. God be with her! the proclamation of Josep. E. Brown, styring i Rexty Spann, rut more than sixteen, and slenhimself G vermer of Georgia, dated at the der and fregue as a boy of fourteen, was a men-Capital of the State, on the 3rd of May, 1855, ther of Co. K. 2nd Regt., S. C. Artillery. He Capitol of the Sigle, on the articles of the requiring the diletes and members of the General Assembly to the trace of a contract of the bouse of a vitying lady in North Capital in Mell gravities on Monday the 20 h of May, 1855; and the Monday the 20 h of May, 1855; and the the sweet flowers, Henor, Touth and Purity, and the sweet flowers. self Acting G vernor on become, three at peacefulls to granted them from sude foot-step or Tallaha-see on the S h may of April, 1800, wanton touch. To the last, their leveliness filled giving notice and direction that an election with j y and pride many a loving heart, and will be beld on Wednesday, the 7,h day of evermore will their sweet fragrance linger in a

Course of Cov. Magrath.

In the Columbia Phoenix, of Wednesday, May 21th, is an official communication from Gov. Allison, are disloyal to the United States, Magnara to the people of the State, announcing to them that, in consequence of orders issued by treason a cause the same, in admiring to their | Gen. Guxong, the functions of the Excentive Department of the Gavernment of the State are suspended for the present. The address of Gov. respectively addressed, are therefore er joined | Magnarn is full of wisdom, patriotism and high and commanded to give no heed whatever feeling. We regret that the paper centaining it the retorior to any orders, proclamations, com | was handed us too late to enable us to insert this address in our present issue. We will present it to our readers next week.

An ther Youthful Martyr

LACRENCE N. BLAND, son of Col. JOHN BLAND of Graniteville. This young soldier was killed at Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th Morch, while intropidly pushing forward to the front. His Captuin has just been telling us of LAURENCE Bann's unsurpassed bravery and high moral worth. We too knew him ; and knew him to be as amiable at home as he was brave on the field. It is deemed sufficient, meanwhile, to an- No life more valuable than his has been sacrificed nounce that the people of the black race are during this war, in which so much precious blood

Thanks for Papers.

We are still without mails, but our friends arkindly mindful of us. For papers given us au ring the past week, our thanks are hereby ten dered to Gov. Pickeys, Mr. R. Houston, Mr. TROS. BONES, Mr. FRODE SCHIRMER, Mr. BEN. STROTHER, and others.

Concerning Preedmen.

Rev. Dr. FRENCE, of Geo. SAXTON's staff, and Capt. BRYANT, Superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau (for Georgia, or a post of Georgia,) have been making speecher is Charleston and Augusta on the subject of the future relations (only as regards labor of course) be:n -: the white and colored people of the South. We will publish these speeches, or synopses of men, next week. Dr. FRENCH is, we understres ... Methodist clergyman of Ohio or Illinois. Captain ERVANT is a Maine man. They are going to different sections of Georgio, lecturing upon this matter, and making arrangements connected with it.

Suffice it to say on the present occasion, that the speeches of these gentlemen are fair and conciliathe following extracts from the "Amended tory, and that their advice to planters and freedmen Regulations for the purchase of products of is wise and commendable. It rather strikes us the insurrectionary States on Government ac- however, that they do not exactly know what to count," issued from the Treasury Department | do with the Elephant; whether to stand him up, or put him upon his all-fours, or lay him upon his side, or turn him upon , his back. We shall ace.

Relating to the Sale of Cotton.

We call attention to the notice, published in another column, of T. P. Rozz, U. S. Purchasing Agent at Savannah. Not being in possession of the Act referred to in the fourth paragraph of this notice, we cannot explain to our readers why, er upon what grounds, one fourth of our cotion is to be taken and retained by the Government.

Another Amnesty Proclamation to be Issued.

The Tribme's Washington dispatch, of the 18th, says: "The coming Amnesty Proclamation is already in type, and prom sheets have been under consideration for several days by the Cabinet. It is understood that it will proffer allegiance to all who have served in the rebel armies up to a certain grade, and when accepted, a full exchange and pardon be made.

It is also said that the full scope and limitations of Grant and Sherman's terms of amnesty the purcha er a bill of sale duly and accurately | shall have been convicted of horrible cruelty perpetra ed upon our prisoners will be tried, and if condicted, punished.

Important Orders.

Maj. ALLEN, Provost Marshal at Augusta, Ga., on the 22d inst. promulgated the following orders :

" Paroled Officers and men who do not reside in this city, are required to leave for their proper places of residence within twenty-fours after their arrival, unless they obtain special written permission from this office, which will only be granted in extreme cases.

." On and after the 27th day of May, any person found upon the treets, or in any other public place, dressed in the uniform of an officer of the ag-called" Cenfederate service," will be arrested and tried for misdemeanor before the Provost Those who cannot obtain citizens clothes tons, trimmings or excignia of rank."

Gen. Forrest Dead.

A despatch from Cairo, da ed the 18th, says the Memphis Argus, has information that Forrest was Killed at Parkville, Alabama, on the 13th, by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of in this mystery. ple, both in the city and country, he resumed. their comrades ordered to be shot by Forrest the If England and France judge the American day before, for exulting over the news of the sur- problem by the ordinary standards or human exrender of Johnston's army, which Forrest did not believe. We regard this information as doubtful.

TE A convention of the loyal citizens of Misrissippi will be held at Vielsburg, on the 5th of upon reasons which a lasto in would consider June, for the purpose of re-organizing civil gov-

The End of Slavery. a mere phrase; it is now an absolute fact a stern

This emandicate a of the slaves is not dope, for for as we can see, or read, or learn, Constitutionally or by any process of law, but simply by military authority. It is, nevertheless, a fact that Slavery as an institution bas censed to exist in the South. We consider it unwise and injudicious in any public journalist to attempt to encourage in the minds of the people of the South any hope of the perpetuation or longer continuation of the institution. Such a course would be, in our opinion, saily misleading them. And we say so for the following good reason. The Constitutional amendment avolishing, slavery throughout the United States has not been passed by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the mater but & will be. No man with his eyes open can doubt that. There are Thirty six States in the Union, and of those, twenty two have already passed this Constitutional amendment; consequently, fire only are wanting to make out the three-four he. When these five shall pass the said amendment, it will then become a part of the organic law of the land. And, as we said above, what man with his eyes open, can doubt but that ave out of the fourteen States remaining, will vote for the amendment. We honestly believe that more than one third of these States that are called Southern States would vote for it to-day. And if they should do so, or if five more States, let't em lie where they may, should pass the amendment, thus would the matter be settled. And then four only postible hope) would Southern statesmen not be able to fight for the institution on the fluors of the halls of Congress!

But putting this Constitutional amendment ontirely cut of sight, or granting that three-fourths of the Legislatures may never pass it, we honestly believe the case would remain the same. The slaves are now libera'ml by military anthority, and, if need be, their freedom will be enforced. protected and made permanent by the same power. Might is right; or rather might makes right.

Would to God all this were otherwise h But we must accept the facts as they are; and all things culmiy considered, it were best for our people to at once recognize the truth that Slavery is at an

What Next?

The curtain has just fallen upon the closing scenes of the great American drams that has been rivoting the attention of the world for five years past; or we should say rather, that the curfsin is just rising upon those scenes. For verily, the closing scenes are not yet over. The denquement has not been brilliant for the South; but of that, and the causes which led it, there is now no use in speaking.

Our speculations at present are est to the pext car in North America. How then is a contest between the United States and France to be averted? Not a = 1, that we can see, without the form a power become suched y samubloand "outs me leek" The United States Congressat it les session refused to recogn . Maximil : itsl. tion for a diplomatic officer to Maximilia's Court. The New York Herald, at the time, exulted in this decision, and is the following words significantly referred to the policy of which the was at once an indication and a part: "It remains, therefore, simply to be seen whether the powers of Europe or we are to control on this continent. We shall soon be ready to test this question."

The opportune time to which the Herald referred was of course, the "suppression of the rebellion." and the re-union of the American States This secured, the "question" then to be " tested" is, whether France and England cannot be disdred from the American continent. The dail boast of Northern papers has been that the vast armies lately opposed in mortal conflict, would, at the close of their own struggle, be combined, and march with united front against British autherity in Canada, and the Franco-Maximilian establishment in Mexico.

This menace has been too often repeated, and from too many sources, to be treated with indifference. It would be presumption and folly for France and England to disregard it. To affect to do so would be hypocrisy. That they are watching these reitereted manifestations of impatient purpose, is not to be doubted. England would indeed, he delighted if she were fairly rid of Canada; but the people of her American provinces have, during the late war, given so many proofs of their attachment, that she cannot, in deconey, cast them away; nor would her pride submit to have them weeted from her by violence. Napolcon, too, may wish he had not attempted the settlement of Mexico. Taking bold advantage of American distractions, he stretched his long arm scross the Atlantic, and placked down from the Presidential seat, the ruler of a neighboring republic, upset the government, erected a throne, and placed upon it a stranger from inland Europe, who never saw America till sent hither to play at king. In so doing, he bade defiance to the declared policy and purpose of the United States, and insulted them in their presence, and to their face. He accomplished what he would | Johnston. have had peither the ability to execute nor the daring to attempt, but for the circumstances of which he availed himself. In the presence of their own great exigency, the Confederate States scarce gave attention to the scenes in Mexico. Mr. SEWARD, in the treatment of the subject, commenced with bluster and ended with dissimulation; but his people have taken ne pains to concest the lust of empire which seems to animate them, and which, invigorated by hate, has already fastened its covetous desires upon Canada and Mexico. Napoleon knows that the Northern people rule in this country; and those people have declared, and Congress has registered the the decree, that they now dishoner Maximilian and will hereafter dethrone him.

While such are the exhibitions in America touching the Mexican question, Napoleon shows some significant signs that he is not an unconcorned spectator, por destined to remain a passive waiter upon events. He is throwing an unwonted mystery over his thoughts and purposes; and tayetery in rulers is the covert in which the lion couches, and from which he springs upon his prey He is revolving plans which are not to be emborrs is d by commitments. His discretion is not to be hampered or restrained by pledges. There is action in this silence. There is purpose

perience, any rolle, ada they may feel as to the effect on their political interests of the re-union of the American States, -- gld be a societude based ed. Opportunity is all that the mad mob of the hundred and fifty thousand dollars. conscious that they have been much wronged by a private house.

each of those powers. They have seen a govern-The very phrase is startling to a Southern ment sat up by force of arms in the city of Moxice man it is well nigh appalling. And it is no longer by France, and seen it recognized on the instant, by England, although the constitutional governand bit critteth. In our paper of to-day will be ment was still defended by organized armels, and found the proclumation, or rather, military order, was supreme in vast sections of the country. And of Gun. Ginvong, announcing that the people of while they have witnessed such swift haste in the black race are free criticens of the United States. recognizing a domination thus violently and im-Major Gen. Grimong is in command of the De. peetly established, the Confederate States, an alliance of recognized sovereigntles, after exercising all the ignetions of separate government for of a mighty enemy to overthrow it, were to the very last day of their struggle denied andience as a power among the rations of the earth. The Southern people are not insensible to this and themselves to no indecent regent nepts. But ex- said : perionce has shown that an injury continuar, and especially if it prove seriously de rimental in the end, quickly ripens into hate when reason for fulbearance ceases, and whose of partitality for retaliation is prozented.

> The raiers of Western Europe are sufficiently conversant with the lessons of history to know also, that the device so freely proclaimed by the organs of the North, as the expedient by which they expect to obliterate from the minds of the people of the American States the memory of present bisterness, is borrowed from those who so successfully employed it in former years. Among the popular leaders of Greece and Rome, the sovercigo remedy for civil convulsions, and composer of intestine feuds, was foreign war. England and France, against whom the threats of the North have been so impatiently fulminated, will judge for themselves how far, under all the ciroumrta lees to which we have allu-led, the co-operation of the Southern States might be expected against them. They will judge whether their course, heret fore towards the South, best constitutes o claim upon the forbearages of Southern people, or an arneal to their resentments,

The policy of England and France on the American question has not been more unjust to the South than opposed to their own interests and trapquility. It is obvious there can be no balance of power in North America except in the separation of the Anglo-American States. Those States re-united, Canada and Maxico, by whomseever governed or patronized, are at once overawed, and their independence exists only by sufferance Bound to there in a manner not to be disregarded England and France new find their peace sus pended on the caprice of a turbulent population and in the event of war would discover thomselves compelled to conduct it on a battle ground where all the advantages would be against them, and to which they would have to cross the seas.

The refusal to recognize Maximilian has sound ed the alarm to Napoleon; and Napoleou's mystory is a sign that the alarm has been taken. He is, a potentate who is always ready to strike, and it is for that reason perhaps, he will have no ocension to do it in the present, or impending, case

The N. Y. Post's Washington special says t is known that Emperor Maximilian and Kirby Smith have recently been in negotiation. It is no longer expected that Smith will surrender without further fighting.

23-Gov Vance was arrested by Kilpatrick on the 12th iest., in Buncombe county, N. C., and ent to Washington for trial.

Gold in New York on the 17th was quoted 2 1201. Cotton 46 cents.

23 It is reported that (Icn. Johnston has appiled for and been refused permission to go to Canada.

22 Governor Brown, of Georgia, passed thro' Nashrille on the 15th iast,, for Washington City, where he will nedergo his trial for treeson. Man. S. R. Mailbry, late Confederate Sec

Confederate Sensior from Geor ia. Were arrested by the military authorities at LaGrange, Ga., on the 21st, and have been sent on to Washington. 25 A special dispatch to the Louisville Jour

high authority, that Davis will first be tried for an airil ameri and the saret wil take a reasonable time for the preparation of the Railroad communication between Rich-

not from Washington City, says: "Istate apon

mond and the South is being established as fast as possible. There is but very little in the country fit to repair with. For Sicky-seven thousand bajes of cotton were

burned by the robel army when Montgomers was evacuated.

A correspondent of the N. V. Herald says that the great mass of the people of Alabama are rejoicing at the downfail of the rebellion, and their regtoration to the Union. The subscriptions to present a home to

Mrs. Lincoln are not to exceed five dollars each, so that all may have a chance to contribute. 30-H. S. Foote, of the rebel Congress, who

was sometime since refer of from prison on parole, was a few days since, uctified in New York that he must stand tried for sreason, or quit the country, and he is now supposed to be in Canada.

fiff Though it was expected that there would be a grand review of Sherman's army on the eceasien of its passage through Richmond, none took place, owing to the bad feeling between Generals Sherman and Halleck, generated, it is understood, by the proceedings of the latter in countermanding the orders of the former to his subordinates during the truce with Gen. J. E.

Barnum offered \$1000 for the pillow upon

which President Lincoln died. The Now York Heroid expresses the opinion that before the end of the coming summer, cotton can be purchased any where for twenty cents. Making liberal allowance for all that has been shipped off, all that has been worked up in domestic factories, all that has been wasted, and all that has been hurned by both armies, there are perhaps not less than two millions and a half of bales remaining of the last four years' crop in the Southern States, that will be brought into market with the restoration of peace, to meet the wants of the Southern people.

District, on the first Wednesday in June next, at 2 o'clock, P.-M. The members generally are requested to attend, as matters of interest will be brought to the notice of the Society.

By an order from Con. Halleck, it is directed that military officers shall preserve order and reconcile differences between freedmen and their masters, in Virginia and North Carolina. Freedmen are obliged to work, but may select their own masters. For minors, not cared for by their purents, the apprentice system may be

FF Several more arrests have been made of persons in California and Nevada for rejoicing at the death of President Lincoln.

A Northern paper says : Johnston, Bragg and Beauregard are bankrupt, and have nothing but their swords. Hardee married during the adequate and potential. The havest the United war, a very wealthy Alabama lady. Hampton has States for both those Governments is not disguis- exchanges on Europe, reported as high as one

Speech of Chief Justice Chase.

From the Charleston Courier, of the 13th, we learn that a very large meeting of the colored dicizens was held at Zion Church, in The galleries were principally a filled by the othered troops and the Home Guards." Maj. Gen. Sixton, Maj. Holeney, Mr. Thomainfor four years, and maintaining an authority, son and Chief Justice Cuase, addressed the of the Government. I am no longer in its bestewed by the people, against all the attempts andience. Our limited space will only admit of our publishing the remarks of the latter.

After the speeches of Gen. SAXTON, Maj. DELANY and Mr. THOMLINSON, the Chief Jusother wrongs, although they have ahandoned tice was introduced to the assembly, and

My Friends-1 shall comply with the invitation of General Saxton only to address you

a very few words. It is frue that I have always been the friend of freedom. I have always desired to see every man, of whatever complexion, protected in the enjoyment of all his natural rights : and to see every men clothed with every legitimate means for the protection of these

rights. No man, probably, in this country, deplored this war more then myself; permaps to avert would have made greater sacrifices to avert in well doing.

Now, if the Government of the United Now, if the Govern this war more than myself; perhaps no man of Emancipation effected at such a terrible cost. I believed that it would come some-I believed that, by a wise and just administration of the Federal Government, it might be bastened, but I never desired to see such a terrible struggle as that through which we have passed. I never desired to see those sens of blood, and those vast gulfs in which the treasures of the country have been sunk, even for that highest good, which, as we all and gentler means.

But, in the Providence of God, war came: and as a means of carrying that war through to a successful issue, I felt it was the duty of the General Government to respect its natural allies; and I knew that the whole colored population of the South was loyal. (Great heering.) I said and I felt that if we would succeed in this struggle we must strike the fetters from the bondman. Such was toy counsel in the Cabinet; and when that honored man-whose death this Nation now mourns, in common with all the lovers of freedom throughout the world; when that honored man made up his mind to say that all men in this land shall be free, none gave it a more hearty sauction or a more emphatic amen than myself.

Then, when that other question arese, shall we put arms into the hands of the black man," I never doubted the proper answer. If we make them freemen, and the defence of their freedom is the defence of this nation, whose duty is it to bear arms, if not theirs? Whose duty is it to take part in this struggle now for freedom as well as for Union, if not their duty? And how can we expect to succeed if we do not avail ourselves of that natural strength which in this struggle is created for us by the circumstances under which it is waged. When the Government, therefore, made up its mind to call the black man to the field, I felt that it had not done it one moment too soon, but a great many days too late.

But now the colored man has borne his full proper share in the great struggle. If anybody has made sacrifices, he has made them If anybody has suffered extreme ill, he has suffered it; and the victory being won, and freedom and Union being s-cured, who has better right than he to participate the fruits

of both? It is simply because I think it just and right that I advocate it. I believe that the safety of nations as well as of individuals consists in doing justice. I believe in the truth of that passage of Scripture which says that he that walkeih sprightle, walkeih surely. That man or that nation linking his or its action with truth and justice, relying upon the Providence of Aimighty God, is sure to

issue arfely and triumphandy! It may be that great struggles have to be con multitudes of martyrs-last and noblest of them all, that great martyr, our beloved President, struck down by the band of the assassin. So marryrdoms may yet be needed; but out of all your trials the issue is sure.

I have said the victory is won. The armies of the rebellion are disbanded, peace returns, and peace brings with it its duties. A great race, numbering tour millions, is suddenly brought into freedom. All the world is look ing to see whether the prophecies of the enemes of that race will be fulfilled or falsified. It rests upon the men of that race to tell.

They say that you will be disorderly, shiftless, lazy; that you will starve rather than work; that wages cannot tempt you to work that you will become thievish vagabonds. So your enemies say: so, too, a great many people that are not your enemies seriously

It is for you to show whether it shall be so or not. You need not in the meantime be particularly auxious what people say about you. Show that you will be honest, temperate, industrious and faithful in your employments; that you are ready to do honest work for honest wages; be economical, lay up a portion of every day's or every month's earnings in some savings bank for yourselves and families for a rainy day. Do everything in your power to increase the products of the country; doing this with all your might you will save yourselves and reflect credit upon those who have been your friends.

God forbid that before I die I shall be obliged to hang my head and say, I expected a great deal of this people, believed them to be honest, industrious and orderly, and I find I have been mistaken; that they allowed miserable prejudices to grow up amongst them; that they permitted themselves to be controlled by vindictiveness of feeling; that they were unwilling to labor for their living.

For, after ali, labor must be the cardinal law of your lives. I was, myself, a Western boy, and in the log cabius of the West we fared just as roughly as most of you have fared. We had very little capital, nothing to go upon but our own good will, patient hearts and free school education, which, thank God, this country gave to all her white children, The annual meeting of the Ladies' Card and is now going to give to all the blacks. Factory will take place in Greenwood, Abbeville who will take it. Well, upon such capital we went to work, and we came to something.

You can do the same thing if you will go to work in the same way. But if you spend your time in fretting because this or that white man has a better time than you have. or more advantages, and take short cuts to what you may think success, you will in the end, he very sadly disappointed. Take things patiently, and labor faithfully ; the result will thousand dollars in gold secured. e glorious. Let the soldier fight well, let the carpenter shows his plane with all his at Fortress Monroe until his presence shall be remight, and the planter put in and gather in as much corn or cotton as he can-working for fair wages, and as he gets able, to hire others, paying them fair wages too. Act thus, and I have no fears for your future.

Now as to the elective franchise. Major Delany has said that he heard me say in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington that I know no reason wby the hand that laid down the bayonet might not take is exterion. up the ballet If he had listened to me wenty-years ago, in the city of Cincinnati. he might have heard me say substantially the

tainly, however, events have progressed remarkably in that direction. If everybody in this city saw things exactly as I see them; if they felt as I feel,

that it would be desirable on account of the that city, on the 12th. "The building was general interests, that every may should have densely packed, there being quite a large at- the same rights before the law in the elective tendance of whites in the body of the Church. franchise as in everything else, if would come to you very soon. But there is not that agreement.

Having nothing to do with politics, I am not prepared to say what will counsels, and, therefore, do not know what it is prepared to do. I will only say this: I believe there is not a member of the Governnient who would not be pleased to see universal suffrage. But I am not ready to say that the Government will now establish universal suffrage. This I do not know ;-if you are patient and constantly show by your acts that you merit the right of suffrage, that you can safely be trusted with it, that in your hands it will be on the side of order and lib erty and education, reasoning upon general principles, I can safely say you will get the elective franchise in a very short period. I trust is will not find you unprepared. But respect yourselves and respect the rights of all; and do your very best to show that yen are, each and all of you, worthy to have it. You cannot get it by threats or misbehaviour. You can get it by patience and perseverance.

States, taking everything into consideration. shall not think it proper to enroll all the colored man as cirizens and voters, what is your duty? To tret and worry about it? I think not. If I were in your case, I would go to work and sh w that the United States Government was musisken in making the delay. If you show that, the mistake will be corrected.

I think it is the best plan for all mon, white hoped, could have been obtained by other and black, that every man who is honest and and gentler means. Having it, he will respect himself the more. will do more preductive labor, and will add more wealth to the community. He will receive the respect of his fellow-men, and the society composed of such men is always great. But if the Government think differently and circumstanees delay its action, I advise youto be patient, calm and industrious.

This is about all I have to say fo you. When a man has been faithful in the honest performance of his duty, he is shought better off if success attend him in this world. But if it'so happens, in the Providence of God, that these material results do not follow that porformance, still be carries in his own mind the consciousness that he has tried to do what is right in the sight of God, rendering to everyb dy his due, contributing all he can to the general happiness an I improvement, diffusing as much enjoyment and contentment as he can in the little circle of which he is the centre; with that consciousness he gens through life "happy as a king, though he may not be the king," ends it in felicity, and goes where there is an end of all these controver sies, because there is but one God and one Father, before whom all his children are equal.

At the conclusion of the speech nine ving cheers were given. 'Cries were made for Gillmore! Gillmore!" General Saxton then called on one of ""

colored leaders of the Church, who pronouse. ed the benediction, and the meeting adjou ......

Sherman vs. Halfeck.

New York, May 15 .- The Herald's Washington Special says: Upon the arrival here of Gen. Sherman, it

is probable that a very spicy correspondence between him and Gen. Halleck will be brought to light. The original letters are not here but the following is the substance of them. GEN, HALLECK TO GEN. SHEEWAN.

As you will be in Richmond in a few days

allow me to offer you the hospitalities of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you, and contribute to make your sojourn bere agreeable.

GEN, SHERMAN TO GEN, HALLECK. Your proffered hospitality is respectfully gone through, great trials to be made, great | declined. I had hoped to pass through Richmartyruoms to be endured. This war has | mond without the painful necessity of meetyour four recent advisory dispatch to the War Department is a sufficient explana-

CEN. HALLECK TO GEN. SHERMAN.

tion.

I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested to your note. If you know the feeling in Washington, at the War Department, in regard to your agreement with Johnston, you would appreciate the motive of my dispatch to which you re-Permit me to assuro you of my kind feeling toward you, personally, and my high admiration for your services.

GEN. SHERMAN TO GEN. HALLECK I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to approxithe motives of your despatch. Both you and Mr. Stantorf send me warning to beware of essassins. I did not then know that the sathors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

NEGRO VAGRANCY .- In the absence of a veil defined civil-authority, we present our citizens may rely upon the energy and pro-nptitude of Gen. Wilson, says the Macon Journal, to guard them against the daily increasing evil of negro vagrancy. This class of people are in a new position-one for which they are unlitted by education, and the benefits of which they will never realize, until they can have an intelligent appreciation of the obligations imposed, as well as the privileges conferred, by freedom. They must now be made answerable to laws which gov-

ern free labor as a social institution. They must not be permitted to roam the streets at large in idleness, trespassing upon private premises, interrupting those who are employed; and seeking, perhaps, an opportunity to steal something. The interests of the community, not less than the interests of the negro himself, require that the latter should be made to confurm himself to the new order of things, and carn his own support by honest, laborious industry, or to be placed , where his indulent proclivities will not lead to vicious practices, and pernicious influences.

The New York Herabl's Augusta, Georgia, dispatch, gives an account of the occupation of that city. Gen. Molineux, of New York. took formal possession of the town on May 6th, and found about 100,000 bales of cotton, ten million dollars worth of ordinance, and other rebel stores, and forty-five thousand dollars worth of bullion. A part of Jeff. Davis' specie train was captured, and one hundred and eighty-five

It is said that Mr. Davis will be confined

quired for trial at Washington. Gen. Ortega has received such an immonso response to his Mexican emigration scheme that he appears to be bothered as to the means by

which he can get them to Mexico. The passenger fare from Savannah to New York is \$40 in cabin, and \$20 in steerage. That

Notice.

THE Partnership of CHARLTON & CART-LEDGE has been dissolved by mutual con-sont. L. CHARLTON. 14